

## THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY  
THE TIMES COMPANY  
TIMES BUILDING,  
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,  
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year. THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail. Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

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Specimen copies free.

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MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

NEW YORK BUREAU, G. M. BRENNAN, MANAGER, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 109 SYCAMORE STREET.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1892.

## SIX PAGES.

In view of the probable visitation of cholera next year, Surgeon-General Wyman thinks that steps should be taken at once to prepare for it. He says that "the authorities of every city should set about cleaning up at once, and should put their cities in the most perfect sanitary condition possible before spring, and the erection of isolation hospitals should not be delayed where cities are not already provided with them. Too much importance cannot be placed on the complete isolation of all suspected cases. The health authorities of every city should instruct the physicians to lose no time in reporting every suspected case at once, and ample provision should be made for its isolation at once. There need be no public announcement of the existence of a suspected case so as to get up a scare, but the house and room in which the patient is located should be guarded so as to prevent any contact whatever with any other person." The authorities of the city of Richmond should take due notice of Dr. Wyman's advice and warning, and govern themselves accordingly. In cholera visitation one grain of preparation is worth whole tons of cure.

Latest reports from Montana and Wyoming are that the Republicans will be likely to be frustrated in their efforts to steal the United States senatorships of those States. The decisions of the courts to whom the matter has been referred have not yet been given out, but all the preliminary decisions have been favorable to the Democrats. By the way, it is very singular that the Republicans should be trying so hard to defeat the people's will when they all declared, when they first got the news of the election, that they were glad the Democrats had secured the Senate, as it would be better for that party to have full responsibility for future legislation. They were blatant enough in making this declaration when they thought they were beaten beyond hope, but they were very quick to try and defraud the Democracy out of United States senators whenever they saw the remotest opportunity for so doing.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, "the statesman out of a job," in conversation in Philadelphia a day or two ago, was very severe on the Republican party. Among other things, he declared that "the Republican party is now at a stage in its history where it is without leaders and without hope, and must start anew and build itself up. It gave no evidence in the past campaign that there was a single politician in its ranks who understood the pure business of modern politics. Not one." This is true; but whether Mr. Ingalls was really expressing his opinion, or whether or not he was insinuating that the Republicans badly needed such a leader as himself does not transpire.

The Monetary Conference at Brussels has adjourned, after adopting a resolution expressing gratitude to the Government at Washington for giving it so good an opportunity to gain study the position of silver. It was decided to meet again May 15th, if the respective Governments agreed thereto. Nothing, therefore, has been done, and as the European nations are generally opposed to silver as money, not much, if any, benefit can be expected from the Conference in the way of bringing about bimetalism.

Notwithstanding that The Times of Sunday was a mammoth edition of twenty-four pages, a large amount of matter which had been already put in type was crowded out by the enormous pressure of advertisements upon our columns. This caused many communications, much local news and a number of general articles to be left over. As much of the crowded out matter as can be will be used to-day, and we will try to use the rest at as early a date as possible.

Captain George W. Skinner, of Pennsylvania, is spoken of as possible Pension Commissioner under President Cleveland. If he is appointed and acts as he talks he will make a good one. He says he is in hearty sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's pension views, and hopes to see the next administration take such action as will purge the pension roll of all unworthy names. He believes that there are thousands of men on the pension roll who are undeserving.

## EXPORTS OF GOLD.

And the cry is, "Still gold goes!" Millions last week and millions more this week will be carried away to the monetarist countries, who will not listen to our bimetallic charming. Great big, overgrown, opulent and free America is being made a cat's paw of by the "effete monarchies" of Europe.

They all agree that bimetalism is good enough for other people, and that it would be well to have silver at par with gold at the ratio of 15 to 1 or even 16 for 1, but they all drop back upon the line they are holding, and that is, "Gold is good enough for us," and we Americans are to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. If we succeed in keeping silver up to gold at these ratios, why, the Europeans have the gold and is safe as we are; but if we fail and silver money "shrinks" to its intrinsic value they still have the gold, but where are we? Upon a silver basis, with a fluctuating currency as bad or worse than the variations in value of greenbacks before we resumed specie payment.

It is amazing that our Congress endures this position of contempt. If we at once repealed the Sherman bill—stop buying silver—and began to buy back our gold, even though we had to issue United States bonds to do so, we would speedily bring our subtle financial rivals to a reckoning. They dare not try their financial strength against ours. This would bring the bimetallic congressmen at Brussels to their senses. We would say to them: Understand, gentlemen, we insist that bimetalism is good for all of us, but can only be secured by united action. You must act, and act quickly, or we will protect ourselves with our own weapons. Whew! How they would scamper!

Gold is now going away from us, and at home is being hoarded; confidence is seriously shaken, and money jumping around from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent.

There is no hope of any reliable relief until we show the gold monetarists that if they do not come to terms there will be a fight on their own ground.

Rest assured there would be no fight. The Sherman bill should be repealed as fast as an act to that effect can be enacted.

## GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.

In answer to one of his old soldiers, who asked permission to bring his name again before the people of South Carolina for public office, General Hampton recently wrote the following letter:

"Columbia, S. C., Dec. 13, 1892. "Dear Tanner,—I am obliged to you for your kind letter, which reached me a few days ago. Under no possible circumstances or persuasion would I take any place offered me by South Carolina. I was placed to become a candidate for Governor at the last election, but I refused. Nor would I accept the position if every man in the State desired me to do so. I have settled my accounts between the State and myself and I am perfectly satisfied with the result.

"I am rejoiced only to know that the affection of my old soldiers for me remains unshaken in storm as in calm. "Thanking you for your kind interest, "Yours truly, WADE HAMPTON."

There is a tinge of sadness—perhaps of bitterness—in this letter that is deeply pathetic, and if the bitterness is really General Hampton's mind it is not to be wondered at, for surely no man deserving so well has ever been treated so ill by his native State.

General Hampton may well say that the accounts between himself and South Carolina have been settled and that he has a right to be satisfied with the result. From boyhood up he has offered his life and all that he possessed, without stint or hesitation, for South Carolina's good, and it is not very creditable to the State that in his old age, the great services of his past life are wholly ignored, and he, veteran war horse that he is, is turned out upon the commons to find a living as best he may.

## REV. R. E. HOWISON AND GREG'S HISTORY.

The Dispatch for December 11th contained a communication, signed "Up-lands," which made an aggravated attack upon Greg's History of the United States. The Dispatch of the 15th contains a card from Messrs. West, Johnston & Co., the publishers in this country of Greg's History, in which they state that "Up-lands" letter was written by Rev. R. E. Howison, who has himself just published a history of the United States, which may be considered as competing with Greg's history for a place in Southern schools. Sunday's Dispatch contains a letter, replying to "Up-lands" from Professor Dahney, of the University of Virginia, in which the Professor speaks of "Up-lands" letter as "a review, which is the merest caricature." The Professor also says of his statements: "These assertions are so utterly and so stupidly false that one is almost tempted to believe that 'Up-lands' is a Yankee, who is writhing under the thought that at last the South is set right before the world."

We have, then, these three important statements: First, that the allegations of the letter are utterly false; second, that their author is the writer and promoter of a rival publication, and third, that he is a minister of the Gospel. These three statements taken together constitute one of the most astounding statements that has been made in recent times. Can all of them possibly be true?

## THE STATE'S FINANCES.

The report of the condition of the State's finances for the past fiscal year, just made by Treasurer Harman, is just gratifying. The State can easily pay all present demands upon her Treasury, including interest upon her debt under the recent settlement, and have a very good surplus. The increase of revenue over that of the preceding year is very striking, and a large part of this increase may fairly be put down to the fact that the State settled and adjusted her differences with her creditors, and thereby paved the way to order and quiet where unrest and disturbances had previously reigned. The greatest curse that Virginia has ever known was William Mahone, and the evils that he brought with him under his misleading leadership, "Readjustment." The most blessed day that has ever come to her was that when a settlement of her public debt laid him and all his infamous schemes in a political grave, and secured future peace and prosperity to her as a perpetual monument of his shame and disgrace.

## IMPATIENT FOR AN EXTRA SESSION.

"The wild and woolly West" is extremely impatient for Tariff Reform. It is, if the papers out there represent the sentiment of the people, not only in favor of an extra session, but eager for that session to practically begin work before the 4th of March. The Chicago Herald, for instance, which is one of the leading papers of that great region, is quoted as being very angry with all who favor delay, saying that those who are resisting the demand for an extra session are "hankering after the flesh pots of protection," and that though "they are now joining in the seductive cry that concession on both sides seems to be the more prudent course, there is every reason to believe that they will be as anxious for delay eight or ten months hence as they are now."

The Herald then declares that "the Ways and Means Committee of the present House can do most of the preliminary work between now and March. Nearly all of the present members of the committee have been re-elected. The work done this winter need not be lost. It can be continued in March and the whole business may be concluded by June and the country will know exactly what to depend upon."

It is easy to appreciate the anxiety of the Western people for a speedy reduction of the onerous burdens of McKinleyism which lie peculiarly heavy upon their shoulders, they being almost wholly an agricultural people, but they should remember the old law about "the more haste the less speed." Chicago itself has a great many manufacturing establishments in which many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested under the McKinley law, and hundreds of business enterprises have been undertaken since the passage of that measure. All these investments were made under the conditions incident to that law, and now suppose these conditions should be suddenly reversed before the business communities of the West, as elsewhere, had been given opportunity to adjust themselves to the new order of things? Is it not apparent that such a measure would be a terrible shock which would disastrously affect everything? What then would the Western farmers gain even should their farm implements and the necessities of life be reduced in price, if there result, as there naturally would, a general locking up of money through the hurry to meet obligations, and a panic as the effect of suddenly throwing so many extensive business undertakings into confusion and liquidation?

The task before the Democratic party of reforming our tariff laws and doing away with the system of protection for protection's sake, which has prevailed in this country for nearly one-third of a century, is a difficult and momentous one. The party has to proceed cautiously and exceedingly carefully, lest in bringing about a complete change in our economic system it do immense damage. It has to effect radical changes carefully and cautiously and so gradually that all classes of our people will have the opportunity to adjust their affairs so as to safely start upon the new era. Of course, the Democracy will fulfill its pledges to the people, and, of course, the newly elected pilots of the ship of State will adopt a course in accordance with the wishes of those who placed them in charge. But it is the part of wisdom to proceed with caution lest in trying to avoid the Scylla of high taxation, they run against the Charybdis of panic and demoralization. Let the people, therefore, trust in their chosen leaders and have patience.

## Koch's Lymph Redivivus.

When Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin, some two years back, announced that he had discovered a specific for consumption, the civilized world came forward ready to testify its gratitude to him. It was with regret that he announced to the deepest sorrow that the value of his discovery was subsequently brought into question by experiments that came near bringing the world to an absolute condemnation of it. But the discovery was a real one, and contained true merit. Experiments with it have continued, and it turns out very singularly that an English physician named Klebs and a German physician named Hunter were pursuing the same line of investigation, connected with it at the same time, but quite independently of each other, and each has now announced the same results secured. Through a process by which they eliminate from Koch's lymph substances that are really foreign to it, they find that it produces none of the fever that attended the early use of it, that it is entirely harmless in its effects, and that it, beyond question, effects cures of certain stages of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Koch's lymph, as treated by Klebs and Hunter, is called by them tuberculin. If this effects only one-half of the cures that are now confidently claimed for it, Koch will rank, as he will deserve to rank, as one of the greatest benefactors mankind has ever had.

## THE PICKETT COITAGE.

Appeal to a Generous Public for Aid to That Charity.

Editor of The Times: May I be allowed a space in your paper to call attention of the public to the effort of George E. Pickett, Col. of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, in raising a fund to build a cottage at the Confederate Soldiers' Home, near this city, to be named the George E. Pickett cottage? This effort is not simply to erect a cottage to bear the name of our eminent commander, but to actually supply a want now sadly felt by our comrades, who through delecting years are untried by the burdens of life.

## HENRICO COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

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It means that The Times has a full corps of writers and news gatherers, and the latest mechanical devices, and is capable of giving its readers a paper metropolitan in make-up and thoroughly new, interesting and clean in character. It means that the Times intends to push forward to the front and give the citizens of Virginia a paper that will be to them what the Baltimore Sun is to Marylanders, the Atlanta Constitution to Georgians or the Philadelphia Ledger to Pennsylvanians.

In issuing this edition there was a co-operation between each department that might be called enthusiasm, and even to one familiar with the details of a newspaper office there was a presentation of work that was full of interest and study to see how nicely the operators of each department dovetailed with the other. Sheet after sheet of typewritten copy came from the desks, besides piles of yellow specials sent by correspondents. Local news lay near editorials. Facts about horses were next to dreams of bonnets and wraps. Advertisements of "colleges" were near sermons and theatricals.

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## THE BOAT CLUB.

Its Very Probable That the Association Will Be Reorganized.

Mr. J. L. Hill, secretary of the Virginia State Association of Amateur Oarsmen, has received a letter from Mr. C. R. Bishop, president of the Appomattox Boat Club, in Petersburg, stating that that club was prepared to enter into a reorganization of the State Association, and that the club would also endeavor to get up a crew for next summer.

Mr. Hill has also heard from the Richmond College Boat Club, which is willing to take a similar step. There are now three clubs in all, including the Virginia Boat Club, prepared to enter into a reorganization. There are still six boat clubs in this State to be formed—the Washington and Lee Club of Lexington, the Rappahannock Boat Club of Fredericksburg, the University School Club of Petersburg, the Tobacco City Boat Club of Lynchburg, and the club of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

If two or three of these organizations should declare their willingness to go into the new State Association, its success would be expected for next summer. The present State Association is in possession of four valuable cups, one of which the French cup is held at present by the Richmond College Club, while the other three cups are held by the Virginia Club. All four cups represent the value of \$1,000.

Forty-Four Deaths.

The report of the health department for the week ending Saturday has shown 44 deaths, 41 male and 3 female, and 29 colored.

Still-born, 2 white and 5 colored. Annual rate of mortality per 1,000—White, 26.26; colored, 27.27. Total, 26.72. Cause of death: 1 white and 2 colored; Madison ward, 2 white and 1 colored; Clay ward, 5 white and 1 colored; Jefferson ward, 4 white and 3 colored; Monroe ward, 4 white and 1 colored; Jackson ward, 1 white and 8 colored; Adams ward, 2 white and 3 colored; city jail, 1 colored.

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And from this seeming chaos order was rescued, the type was set upon the machines, the proofs read, and all was at last in the form and the merry hum of the press began.

With the large paper, with its many columns ready to receive all kinds of matter, The Times on Sunday was not large enough to accommodate the demands made upon it, and when the last column had closed over eight columns of matter stood on galleys awaiting a place in the paper.</